

**SUBMISSION BY JANE WINTER,
DIRECTOR, BRITISH IRISH RIGHTS WATCH,
TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
15 MARCH 2006**

1. British Irish RIGHTS WATCH is an independent non-governmental organisation that has been monitoring the human rights dimension of the conflict, and the peace process, in Northern Ireland since 1990. Our services are available, free of charge, to anyone whose human rights have been violated because of the conflict, regardless of religious, political or community affiliations. We take no position on the eventual constitutional outcome of the conflict.
2. We welcome the opportunity to address this honourable Sub-Committee on the subject of the Police Service of Northern Ireland's (PSNI) attempts to resolve conflict-related murders committed prior to the 1998 Good Friday peace agreement. We thank the Chair and members of the Committee for their continuing interest in human rights in Northern Ireland, and in particular we thank Chairman Chris Smith for his steadfast concern and support.
3. My testimony concerns a unique exercise by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) in dealing with unsolved murders arising from the conflict. The PSNI has set up the Historical Enquiries Team (HET) to address the majority of cases arising out of the Northern Ireland conflict during the period 1st January 1969 to 19th April 1998. There were 3,773 murders during that time, and the HET will be looking into 3,268, or 87%, of them. The outstanding 505 cases are not deemed to be conflict-related.
4. We welcome the fact that the HET has stated publicly and privately to NGOs and families that it will conduct itself in a family-centred way. The HET have recognised that, while their primary task is to re-examine unsolved murders and to look for evidential opportunities in the hopes of bringing those responsible to book, their enquiries are likely to turn up many answers to questions which would not form part of any prosecution. They have committed, so far as possible, to sharing that information with families, who are often more interested in knowing why their loved one was killed than who killed them or how. Families also want to know why no-one was made amenable for the murders.
5. The HET is a unique experiment. No other police service in the world has, so far as we know, attempted such an ambitious programme for clearing up unresolved murders. BIRW will be monitoring the HET very closely, and we welcome the fact that the HET has agreed to allow Dr Patricia Lundy of the University of Ulster to conduct independent research into its work.

Such transparency is admirable and should allow for a proper evaluation of this innovative project.

6. However, BIRW and other human rights groups have a number of concerns about the work of the HET, which are not necessarily criticisms, but which certainly raise questions.
7. First and foremost, despite its attempts to make itself as independent as possible of the rest of the PSNI, the HET is nonetheless part of the PSNI and its work will take the form of the police investigating themselves. This will not satisfy some victims, especially where the police themselves may have been responsible for a death, or where there are allegations of state collusion in the murder. The European Court of Human Rights¹ has already held that investigations into deaths caused by the security forces, whether by the police or the army, or where there has been collusion, do not provide an effective investigation under the terms of Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which protects the right to life. My colleague, Maggie Beirne of the Committee on the Administration of Justice, will be discussing the widespread nature of collusion in Northern Ireland over the years and its appalling impact. In November 2005, the Council of Ministers in Europe held that the HET could not deliver Article 2 compliant investigations².
8. In our estimation there were 55 deaths caused by the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), as the PSNI was formerly called. They are listed at Annex A of our written submission. Of the 55 persons killed, 32 were aged 25 or under (8 were under 18). Four were aged over 60. The youngest victim was 9 and the oldest was 77. All but two of those killed were male.
9. Forty five of those killed were Catholics, as opposed to 8 Protestants and two whose religion is unknown. 32 of those killed were civilians. 17 were republican paramilitaries, while only 3 were loyalists. One police officer and two soldiers were also killed by the RUC. 45 of those killed were shot, 3 were beaten to death, and one died when his car was rammed.
10. We are aware of only five prosecutions arising out of killings by the RUC, involving 8 victims. In every case the police officers concerned were acquitted. The details are set out at Annex B of our written submission.
11. In R v Robinson³⁴ RUC constable John Robinson, a member of the RUC's undercover Special Support Unit and a former British soldier, shot two

¹ See, for example, Jordan v UK, ECtHR, 2001, Application number 24746/94; Kelly & others v UK, ECtHR, 2001, Application number 30054/96; Shanaghan v UK, ECtHR, 2001, Application number 37715/97; and McKerr v UK, ECtHR, 2001, Application number 28883/95

² *Cases concerning the action of security forces in Northern Ireland*, CM/Inf/DH(2005) 21 revised 3 Addendum, 23 November 2005

³ (1984) 4 NIJB

⁴ (1984) *Guardian*, 5 June 1984

unarmed suspected members of INLA, Seamus Grew and Roddy Carroll, as they were driving to Grew's home. Their car was intercepted by a police surveillance car, and Robinson fired 15 shots at Carroll, reloaded his weapon, then shot Grew as he tried to escape from the car. At the time, the police concocted a story that the victims had been shot after driving through a roadblock. At his trial, Robinson admitted that the roadblock story had been invented after consultations with senior police officers. Robinson's plea of self-defence was accepted by MacDermott J, who expressed the view that

"... while policemen are required to act within the law they are not required to be supermen and one does not use jeweller's scales to measure what is reasonable in the circumstances."

12. R v Montgomery and Others dealt with the deaths of Gervaise McKerr, Eugene Toman and Sean Burns when a RUC patrol from the Special Support Unit opened fire on the three unarmed IRA suspects' car. At the end of the prosecution case, Gibson LJ accepted the defence's submission that there was no case to answer. Acquitting the police officers concerned, Gibson LJ commended their
"... courage and determination in bringing the three deceased men to justice; in this case to the final court of justice."
13. The deaths of Grew, Carroll, Toman, Burns, McKerr and Michael Tighe, all of whom were killed by police officers in the space of one month in 1982, were investigated by the Stalker/Sampson inquiry. Stalker concluded that there were grounds for charging a number of police officers, and Sampson's report was eventually referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions. However, in January 1988 the Attorney General, Sir Patrick Mayhew (later Secretary of State for Northern Ireland) announced that eight RUC officers involved in a conspiracy to pervert the course of justice would not be prosecuted for reasons of national security.
14. In the case of R v Hanley⁵ Police Constable Timothy Hanley was accused of the murder of Kevin McGovern, an unarmed student with no paramilitary connections. The victim, who had been drinking with friends and was on his way with them to a disco, was shot in the back after running away from a police patrol which was actively involved in the investigation of a paramilitary incident at the time. PC Hanley's plea of self-defence was accepted by Nicholson J, who said that the accused had made "a tragic error of judgement".
15. There is a further problem when it comes to deaths which were caused by police officers, which concerns who has jurisdiction to investigate such cases and who has the appropriate powers to do so.
16. The Police Ombudsman has the power to investigate complaints made by a member of the public about the conduct of a member of the police

⁵ (1993)

- service⁶. This means that she can only investigate the conduct of serving police officers, as retired officers are no longer members of the service. This has obvious ramifications for deaths caused by police officers as long ago as 1969.
17. Secondly, she cannot investigate complaints about police conduct which wholly or partly are or have been the subject of criminal or disciplinary proceedings⁷. This clearly has implications for any past case where a police officer was prosecuted or was disciplined because of his or her part in a death.
18. Thirdly, it is our understanding that, in the majority of cases, the Police Ombudsman can only investigate the conduct of a police officer, rather than investigating any crime for which that officer may have been responsible. However, where a police officer is responsible for causing a death the Chief Constable must refer the matter to the Police Ombudsman⁸, who must investigate the killing⁹. The Police Ombudsman also has the power to call herself in to investigate any case where she believes a police officer may have committed a criminal offence, even though she has not received a complaint and the case has not been referred to her by anyone¹⁰. In conducting such investigations, the Police Ombudsman has all the powers of the police¹¹. If the Police Ombudsman finds that a criminal offence may have been committed by a police officer, she must send a report to the Director of Public Prosecutions, together with her recommendations¹².
19. However, when a death arose before the Police Ombudsman's remit came into force on 6th November 2000, the Police Ombudsman has discretion about whether to investigate a case "because of the gravity of the matter or the exceptional circumstances"¹³. This means that, in cases where there has been no previous prosecution or disciplinary action, the Police Ombudsman can call herself in to investigate deaths caused by police officers if she sees fit, but she is under no obligation to do so. A potential extra 55 cases, all of them of the utmost gravity, will undeniably put a strain on the Police Ombudsman's resources. We understand that the Northern Ireland Office has made it clear that it has no intention of making any extra resources available for this additional work, which is a matter this Committee may wish to pursue.

⁶ Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998, s. 52

⁷ Ibid, s. 52 (9)

⁸ Ibid, s. 55 (2)

⁹ Ibid, ss. 55 (3) and 56

¹⁰ Ibid, s. 55 (6)

¹¹ Ibid, s. 56 (3)

¹² Ibid, s. 58 (2)

¹³ Royal Ulster Constabulary (Complaints etc) Regulations 2001, Regulation 6

20. The HET's budget, while considerable¹⁴, was originally intended to cover 2,100 murders over a four year period, rather than 3,268 over six years, which amounts to a 42% cut in resources per case¹⁵. Since the HET can have no control over spending by the Police Ombudsman, whose own budget for 2004 was £7.4 million, compared to the HET's budget of £3.9 million per year over six years without inflation, it would be difficult for the HET to absorb the Police Ombudsman's costs.
21. The HET is already investigating some cases from 1969, when seven deaths were caused by the RUC. The Police Ombudsman has yet to start work on those cases. We are concerned that the relatives of those people may have to wait longer to find out the truth about what happened to their loved ones than families whose cases are investigated by the HET.
22. Another concern about the investigation of deaths caused by police officers is that, while the HET says that it will place the families of victims at the heart of its work, the Police Ombudsman is, in our experience, very much less family-centred. Although she appoints a Family Liaison Officer to work with each complainant where she conducts a formal investigation, and has told us that they are in contact with the family at least once every three weeks, we have been told by families that they rarely hear from the Police Ombudsman's office, that they often are in the dark about what is happening with her investigation, and that their telephone calls are not returned. BIRW has attended a number of meetings between families and the Police Ombudsman's office and families and the HET, and we have to say that the HET is much warmer and more open with families than the Police Ombudsman. Other human rights groups have found the same. Equally, while the HET welcomes assistance from human rights groups, the Police Ombudsman seems not to recognise the useful and helpful role that we can play in supporting families through what are often very difficult experiences while their loved ones' cases are being re-investigated. The Police Ombudsman also takes a very strict view of the rules governing confidentiality, and often seems reluctant to share information with families, let alone their legal representatives or human rights groups.
23. The HET inquiries may reveal patterns that will be important to understanding the past in Northern Ireland, but it is unclear whether their findings will be made public and what action, if any, will be taken in relation to such revelations. It is also unclear what will happen in cases where the HET is unable to find any new evidence.
24. For all of these reasons, BIRW is concerned that not everyone will benefit equally from the revisiting of unresolved conflict-related deaths. Those whose loved ones were the victim of collusion or whose deaths were

¹⁴ The HET's budget is £23.4 million – or £3.9 million per year – with another £7.7 million allocated for forensic work

¹⁵ Leaving aside forensic costs

caused by the security forces may not receive the independent, effective investigation to which they are entitled under Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights; while those whose loved ones were killed by RUC officers may not receive the same type of investigation as other cases investigated by the HET, despite the fact that these 55 cases are among the most contentious of the killings that remain unresolved.

MARCH 2006

ANNEX A

PERSONS KILLED BY THE ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY BETWEEN 1969 AND 1998

14 July 1969	Francis McCloskey (67) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Died one day after being hit on head with batons during street disturbances, Dungiven, County Derry.
17 July 1969	Samuel Devenny (42) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Died three months after being badly beaten in his home, William Street, Bogside, Derry.
02 August 1969	Patrick Corry (61) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Killed when hit on head with batons during altercation between local people and Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) patrol, Unity Flats, off Upper Library Street, Belfast.
14 August 1969	Patrick Rooney (9) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot at his home, during nearby street disturbances, St Brendan's Path, Divis Flats, Belfast.
15 August 1969	Hugh McCabe (20) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot during street disturbances while on the roof of Whitehall Block, Divis Flats, Belfast.
15 August 1969	Samuel McLarnon (27) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot at his home during nearby street disturbances, Herbert Street, Ardoyne, Belfast.
15 August 1969	Michael Lynch (28) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot during street disturbances, Butler Street, Ardoyne, Belfast.
24 October 1971	Martin Forsythe (19) Catholic Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot by undercover RUC during bomb attack on Celebrity Club, Donegall Place, Belfast.
10 February	Joseph Cunningham (26) Catholic

1972 **Status:** Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot during gun battle, O'Neill's Road, Newtownabbey, County Antrim.

01 March 1972 **John Mahon** (16) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot while travelling in stolen car in Belfast city centre. Car abandoned outside Royal Victoria Hospital, Falls Road, Belfast.

01 March 1972 **Michael Connors** (14) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot while travelling in stolen car in Belfast city centre. Car abandoned outside Royal Victoria Hospital, Falls Road, Belfast.

04 March 1972 **Albert Kavanagh** (18) Catholic
Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot during attempted bomb attack on factory, Boucher Road, Belfast.

13 September 1972 **Robert Warnock** (18) Protestant
Status: Ulster Defence Association (UDA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by off duty Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member during attempted armed robbery at Hillfoot Bar, Glen Road, Castlereagh, Belfast

17 May 1973 **Michael Leonard** (22) nfNI
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
From County Donegal. Shot while driving his car, being pursued by Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) vehicle, near Letter, County Fermanagh.

15 November 1973 **Michael McVerry** (23) Catholic
Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot during gun attack on Keady British Army (BA) / Royal Ulster

20 March 1974 **Michael Herbert** (31) nfNI
Status: British Army (BA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot, in error, while sitting in stationary British Army (BA) civilian type van, Mowhan, near Markethill, County Armagh.

20 March 1974 **Michael Cotton** (36) nfNI
Status: British Army (BA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot, in error, while sitting in stationary British Army (BA) civilian type van, Mowhan, near Markethill, County Armagh.

05 April 1976 **Sean McDermott** (20) Catholic
Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)

Shot by off duty Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member shortly after being involved in bomb attack on Conway Hotel, Dunmurry, near Belfast, County Antrim.

- 11 June 1976** **Edward Walker** (20) Protestant
Status: Ulster Defence Association (UDA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot while travelling in stolen car along Doagh Road, Newtownabbey, County Antrim.
- 01 July 1980** **Terence O'Neill** (26) Catholic
Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot while running away from Whiterock Community Centre, Ballymurphy, Belfast.
- 24 July 1980** **Michael McCartan** (16) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member, in entry, off Dromara Street, Ormeau Road, Belfast.
- 25 April 1981** **Paul Whitters** (15) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Died 10 days after being shot by plastic bullet, Great James Street, Derry.
- 09 July 1981** **Nora McCabe** (30) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Died one day after being shot by plastic bullet, Linden Street, Lower Falls, Belfast.
- 09 August 1981** **Peter McGuinness** (41) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by plastic bullet outside his home, Shore Road, Greencastle, Belfast.
- 19 October 1981** **Stephen Hamilton** (24) Protestant
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot while travelling in stolen car at the junction of Ballygomartin Road and Woodvale Road, Belfast.
- 28 September 1982** **Ronald Brennan** (22) Protestant
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot during attempted robbery at Mallusk Post Office, near Belfast, County
- 11 November 1982** **Eugene Toman** (21) Catholic
Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members at Vehicle Check Point (VCP), Tullygalley East Road, Craigavon, County Armagh

11 November 1982	<p>Sean Burns (21) Catholic Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members at Vehicle Check Point (VCP), Tullygalley East Road, Craigavon, County Armagh.</p>
11 November 1982	<p>Gervaise McKerr (31) Catholic Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members at Vehicle Check Point (VCP), Tullygalley East Road, Craigavon, County Armagh.</p>
24 November 1982	<p>Michael Tighe (17) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members at farm, Ballynerry Road North, near Lurgan, County Armagh.</p>
12 December 1982	<p>Seamus Grew (31) Catholic Status: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members at Vehicle Check Point (VCP), Mullacreevie Park, Armagh.</p>
12 December 1982	<p>Rodney Carroll (22) Catholic Status: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members at Vehicle Check Point (VCP), Mullacreevie Park, Armagh.</p>
20 January 1983	<p>Frank McColgan (31) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot during car chase, shortly after being involved in robbery, Black's Road, Dunmurry, near Belfast, County Antrim.</p>
16 March 1983	<p>William Miller (26) Protestant Status: Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot while travelling in stolen car, Elmwood Avenue, off University Road, Belfast.</p>
26 July 1983	<p>John O'Hare (25) Catholic Status: Civilian (Civ), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Shot while running away after armed robbery at Taughnevin Post Office, Craigavon, County Armagh.</p>
13 August 1983	<p>Brendan Convery (25) Catholic Status: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), Killed by: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)</p>

Shot during attempted ambush of Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members at security barrier, Dungannon, County Tyrone.

- 13 August 1983** **James Mallon** (28) Catholic
Status: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot during attempted ambush of Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members at security barrier, Dungannon, County Tyrone
- 28 November 1983** **Brigid Foster** (77) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Passerby. Shot shortly after armed robbery at Post Office, Pomeroy, County Tyrone.
- 12 December 1983** **Anthony Dawson** (18) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by off duty Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member from passing car while standing in Mountpottinger Road, Short Strand, Belfast.
- 14 May 1984** **Seamus Fitzsimmons** (21) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members during attempted robbery at Post Office, Ballygalley, near Larne, County Antrim
- 15 June 1984** **Paul McCann** (20) Catholic
Status: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot during gun battle after Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members surrounded house, Lenadoon Avenue, Belfast
- 12 August 1984** **Sean Downes** (22) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by plastic bullet, during anti-internment march, Andersonstown Road, Belfast.
- 17 December 1984** **Sean McIlvenna** (33) Catholic
Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot shortly after being involved in land mine attack on British Army (BA) mobile patrol, near Blackwatertown, County Armagh.
- 08 February 1985** **Gerard Logue** (19) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot while sitting in stationary stolen car, Fort Street, off Springfield Road, Belfast.
- 14 April 1986** **Keith White** (20) Protestant
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)

Died 15 days after being shot by plastic bullet, during street disturbances, Woodhouse Street, Portadown, County Armagh.

- 09 August 1989** **Seamus Duffy** (15) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by plastic bullet while walking along Dawson Street, New Lodge, Belfast.
- 09 November 1989** **Ian Johnston** (31) Protestant
Status: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member. Shot, in error, by other Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member, during raid on house, Upper Meadow Street, New Lodge, Belfast.
- 10 April 1991** **Colm Marks** (29) Catholic
Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot while preparing mortar bomb, St Patrick's Avenue, Downpatrick, County Down.
- 29 September 1991** **Kevin McGovern** (19) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member, while walking along, Westland Road South, Cookstown, County Tyrone.
- 29 September 1991** **Kevin McGovern** (19) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member, while walking along, Westland Road South, Cookstown, County Tyrone.
- 03 November 1991** **Gerard Maginn** (17) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Found shot in abandoned stolen car, Glen Road, Andersonstown, Belfast.
- 04 February 1992** **Patrick Loughran** (61) Catholic
Status: Civilian Political Activist (CivPA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Sinn Fein (SF) member. Shot by off duty Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member at Sinn Fein (SF) Advice Centre, Sevastopol Street, Lower Falls, Belfast.
- 04 February 1992** **Patrick McBride** (40) Catholic
Status: Civilian Political Activist (CivPA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Sinn Fein (SF) member. Shot by off duty Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member at Sinn Fein (SF) Advice Centre, Sevastopol Street, Lower Falls, Belfast.

- 04 February 1992** **Michael O'Dwyer** (24) Catholic
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot by off duty Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) member at Sinn Fein (SF) Advice Centre, Sevastopol Street, Lower Falls, Belfast.
- 25 November 1992** **Pearse Jordan** (21) Catholic
Status: Irish Republican Army (IRA), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot shortly after his car was rammed by undercover Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) mobile patrol, Falls Road, Belfast.
- 27 January 1994** **Robin Maxwell** (27) Protestant
Status: Civilian (Civ), **Killed by:** Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)
Shot, during attempted robbery at petrol filling station, New Road, Donaghadee, County Down

Source: <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/sutton/index.html>

ANNEX B

PROSECUTIONS OF RUC OFFICERS

DATE OF TRIAL	CASE	FORCE RESPONSIBLE	VICTIM(S)	OUTCOME OF TRIAL
1981	R v McKeown	police	Michael McCartan	Acquittal
1984	R v Robinson	police	Seamus Grew & Roddie Carroll	Acquittal
1984	R v Robinson, Montgomery & Brannigan	police	Gervaise McKerr, Eugene Toman, & Sean Burns	Acquittal
1987	R v Hegarty	police	John Downes	Acquitted of manslaughter
1993	R v Hanley	police	Kevin McGovern	Acquittal